THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1794. [N° 1690.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

HOWEVER juſt our claims to praiſe may be, and to whatever reſpect we might be entitled from our fellow men, in this mixed ſtate of being, we can never obtain any high and diſtinguiſhing reward.—Infinite Scant of attainments will be to which the ignorant, vain, and ſelfiſh, claim an equal right.—Placed fortunately with the higheſt ſummit of elevation, when introduced by the hand of Him who ſeeth in ſecret, and rewardeth openly, we have reaſon to be aſhamed. Theſe ſwindlers of reputation, by being aſſociated to ſhare the ſame honours with the wiſe and virtuous, ſhould feel no diſtinctions.—Hereafter, more than in the preſent life, will human motives appear when we take into conſideration the qualifications and characters of thoſe perſons who poſſeſs ſtudy beſore them.—The laurels which by the unbalanced voice of man that crowns, as well as of thoſe that wear them—Indeed, were the diſcernment and the diſcerning to give the deciſive voice; were they the only attributes of praiſe, yet their application alone would be productive of little ſolid ſatisfaction, for frequently the rich and the learned have their judgments warped by groſs and paltry; as well as the poor and ignorant by bigotry and conceit—More particularly, if we take our moral character into conſideration, all the uncertain and evaneſcent baſis of human life be detected.—Poor blind mortals are ſcarcely capable of inveſtigating their own character, much leſs with ſteady and impartial eye review their own conduct, or not with nice diſtinguiſhing accuracy examine their motives in daily train of paſſing thoughts; much leſs are they qualified to examine and decide upon the thoughts and principles of others, ſo as to form a juſt eſtimate of their character.—The wiſeſt have been deceived by falſe appearances—Many are now parading the ſtage of life in splendid garments "with all their blooming honours on," who will ſoon be compelled to throw aſide their real characters, to drop theſe falſe appearances, and to ſtand forth to public view in their true light, when, inſtead of receiving the plaudits of every ſpectator, they will be treated with general contempt.—Still more empty and unſubſtantial will the praiſe of men appear, when we conſider that many there are, who heap favours upon others only with a view to receive the ſame again with uſury.—Our Friends will ſometimes praiſe us merely to brighten the hour of dejection, when our mind is cloudy, and ſometimes our enemies in order to deceive and betray—O what diſcordant ſounds is the voice of men compoſed, and yet how many by her ſyren voice have been allured to ruin.—He who is intent ſolely on the acquiſition of the praiſe of man, reſembles a benighted traveller whoſe only guide is an ignis fatuus, which, inſtead of conducting him on the right road, leads him hither and thither, in a thouſand different directions, without permitting him to make any real advances in either.—The wiſeſt men are open to change, and their ſentiments often vary—their judgment is often miſled by prepoſſeſſion and partiality—Caprice often lays her ſceptre over them—Hence thoſe who careſs us to-day, to-morrow may forget or neglect us———The moſt unfeeling inattention, not unfrequently, is the reſult of the wideſt breaches, and Friends "once felt no more," when diligent ſeparated them, like wandering comets they flee the further from the centre of gravity, in the more their diſtance is widened and their repulſive velocity increaſed.—Thoſe who differ from us in ſentiments are too often beheld in too dark a ſhade to diſcover their beauties, and thoſe who happen to agree with us in our opinions are ſeen in a light too ſtrong for their ſpots and imperfections to appear—But we are not to conclude that the approbation of mankind is altogether unworthy our attention, in a ſubordinate degree it is our duty to liſten to the voice of human praiſe.——When conſcience pulls one way, and praiſe calls another, it behoves us to cloſe our ears to her flattering accents, and to follow only the dictates of that heavenly guide which will never deceive nor betray us—He who at all events is determined to obtain the praiſe of man muſt be always altering his conduct, affecting the behaviour, copying the manners, *aping the dreſs*, and adopting the opinions of thoſe whoſe praiſe he courts; and after all his toil, his efforts will be as fruitleſs as if he attempted to copy the dancing reflections from water in conſtant agitation—Whereas he who aſpires after the praiſe of God has no ſuch ſervile taſk to attend.—He has always the great and invariable object before him for imitation, the clear and ſteady light to guide him, one voice to follow, one tract to purſue, one prize to win—nor is there any uncertainty of attainment, for a voice from Heaven hath pronounced "He that ſeeks ſhall find."——And independent of an higher approbation, the praiſe of men muſt be very inſignificant, for of little avail will be the acclamation of thouſands if at the ſame time a voice within rebukes and wounds us.—The praiſes of men will in vain flatter while conſcience ſmites us, and the thunder of Heaven is threatening to break over our heads. The praiſes of God is ſeldom obtained without having, at the ſame time, the concurring teſtimony of conſcience and the approbation of the wiſeſt and beſt of our fellow beings—and when the praiſe of men drops a note in uniſon to the voice of conſcience and of God, it forms indeed the muſic of the ſpheres.—The love of praiſe thus regulated by a ſupreme regard to the approbation of the Great Searcher of Hearts is highly commendable, it betrays a ſuperior mind, it diſcovers a perception of real excellence, it raiſes a man above the lower gratifications of ſenſual pleaſures, it elevates him to a ſtate of independence over all the changes of the world—for no ſituation in life can exclude him from the praiſe of God, nor can any viciſſitude place him where he may not ſo act as to obtain it.—In the partial diſtribution of human praiſe the worthy often pass unnoticed, while the worthleſs are loaded with honours; but thoſe who look up for the approbation of Heaven will not be over-looked in the loweſt ſituation, or the remoteſt corner of the earth, when the rewards of immortality are diſtributed. Thoſe who aim no higher than to obtain the praiſe of men would certainly be felicitous of obtaining the approbation of the moſt virtuous and diſcerning—for in proportion to the rank and wiſdom of the beſtowers will be the honour conferred. The approbation of the ignorant and the vulgar in the eſtimation of the wiſe is of no importance.—The favour of ſaints therefore covets the approbation of the moſt holy, knowing that they only are capable of forming a juſt appreciation of his perfections.—In a much higher concern it becomes us not to act with leſs wiſdom.—Men may take a partial view of our talents and attainments, but God beholds us with a juſt and equal eye.—With men we may loſe the praiſe of many actions, becauſe performed in the ſhade of privacy.—But not ſo with the Deity, to his inſpection all nature is thrown open, all concealment unveiled, and all the ſprings and movements of the moral world diſcovered; not only what we now are, but what we ſhould be in every poſſible ſituation is known to God. Every ſecret wiſh, every good deſign, every generous plan, which has not been diſcovered to man, eſcapes not the attention of Him who knows all things. What an encouragement this to the ſteady practice of every virtue. Its influence muſt extend over the whole world.—Nations yet unborn will feel its ſacred influence; it goes with us wherever we go; it follows us to our ſecret retirements, and in our whiſpers in our ear that the praiſe of man is but a fleeting vapour; but that the praiſe of God will accompany us through our whole exiſtence, and introduce us to the glories and honours of immortality. D.

Further arrivals by the Mohawk, arrived at N. York.

SURRENDER of CRACOW.

BERLIN, June 21.

A Royal Chaſſeur arrived yeſterday preceded by ſix Poſtilions, with the account of the conqueſt of the town and fortreſs of Cracow.

Head Quarters of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

MICHALOW, June 15.

The following report from Major General Elſner, commander of the army detached againſt Cracow, was received this day by his Majeſty.

On the 14th General Elſner advanced with his troops towards the defile of Michalowica; this was occupied by the enemy. The General attacked their cavalry, and drove them into the entrenchments before Cracow. Thirty Poliſh huſſars were cut to pieces in this engagement, and a Captain and eight privates were made priſoners.

Our loſs, together with that of the Ruſſians, conſiſts only of one huſſar, and five infantry. General Elſner had ſome pieces of cannon upon the infantry during their retreat, and in the evening encamped his corps within ſight of Warſaw.

On the 15th early in the morning, Lieutenant Reiſwitz, of the regiment of Wurtemberg, was ſent to ſummons Cracow. A delay till nine o'clock was requeſted, and granted.—Lieutenant Reiſwitz was again ſent before the time expired, threatening, that if the town did not reſolve to ſurrender, that it ſhould be bombarded.—At ſeven o'clock the General received a meſſage, that the town and caſtle were ready to ſurrender at diſcretion. The General immediately ordered Colonel Ledebur, with two battalions of infantry, and two ſquadrons of cavalry, to take poſſeſſion of the town and caſtle. The five hundred National Guards have been forced to lay down their arms; and all thoſe who were found in arms, have been treated as priſoners of war.

PARIS, June 20.

On the 12th, 115 ſail of the long expected American fleet, arrived ſafe at Breſt; the whole fleet conſiſted of near 200 ſail, and is valued at 200 millions; the reſt of the ſhips have arrived in the different ports of France.

They are hard at work at Breſt, fitting out a freſh fleet, which is to be joined by the diviſion at Conceals Bay, and the three ſhips lately arrived from America.

Yeſterday it was decreed, that every commander of a line of battle ſhip, who ſhall ſuffer his line to be broken, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

The two principal conſpirators againſt Robeſpierre and Collot de Herbois, with 52 other perſons, were condemned to die on the 19th.

June 21.

Barere announced to the Convention the capture of a Sardinian frigate, of 36 guns, by the French frigate La Bouſſeule, of equal force, who carried her prize into Port de la Montague.

LONDON, July 1.

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, Saturday, June 28

A ſecond council of war was held this day, from 10 till 3, but never were troops kept more in the dark than the Britiſh. A diſagreement was ſaid to have taken place between the Duke of York and the Prince de Cobourg, and about 4 o'clock the Auſtrian cavalry and infantry began moving off the ground for the Sambre.—In the evening our regiments had to ſtrike tents and reſt on their arms, and our poſts were withdrawn within the line of entrenchments. The Heſſians alſo with the part of the [illegible] between at Rhiems returned and joined us. [illegible]

June 22. Laſt night, the whole of the Auſtrians in camp here, and in the neighbourhood, marched under the command of the Prince of Cobourg towards the Sambre, which the enemy, we hear, have croſſed near Charleroi, to the number of between 60 and 70,000 men; and their Generals it is confidently aſſerted, have ordered the bridges to be broke down behind their army, to prevent the poſſibility of their retreating. The inhabitants here are in the utmoſt conſternation and diſtreſs, it being left by the Auſtrians, and the Britiſh, who will at a ſhort day march from this city; they now only remain for a ſhort time at the earneſt entreaty of the Prince of Cobourg to the Duke of York, till the fate of the moſt preſſing engagement on the Sambre be known, in the mean time, our heavy baggage is ſending off and the ſick and wounded are ordered to Denſermonde. The Britiſh laſt night ſtruck their tents, and marched about midnight a mile nearer Tournay, where they again encamped, to contract their line.

June 23. All is conſternation on the part of the inhabitants of this devoted city (Tournay) and every preparation is making by the Britiſh for retreating; while the Auſtrian treachery is the theme of execration from every tongue!

We have long ſuſpected the Auſtrian policy reſpecting this country. From the beginning of the campaign the Emperor was greatly deficient in the number of troops which by the treaty he was bound to keep in Weſtern Flanders, and now the deficiency amounts to more than 60,000. This has been the real and original cauſe of all our want of ſucceſs this campaign. Three weeks ago he began removing all his military ſtores from Bruſſels into Germany; and the movements of the Auſtrians within theſe few days have completely opened the eyes of the moſt unſuſpecting, to the real ſituation of the Britiſh army here.

On finding that the Duke of York prudently refuſed to garriſon Tournay for them, which would moſt likely have been attended with the capture of the army; on their leaving this, for Charleroi, they removed all the bridges of communication over the Scheldt, which has left us no mode of retreating over the river, but through Tournay, which to ſave of attack may occaſion the loſs of the army. We are now trying to make ſome bridges which, conſidering we have no pontoons belonging to the army, is no eaſy matter, added to this, the navigation of the Scheldt is completely blocked up a few miles below us, by ſeveral large barges being ſunk by the enemy ſome time ago, which the Auſtrians have prudently taken care ſhall not be cleared away; ſo that great part of our military ſtores, which are laying in barges here, for want of waggons, cannot be carried off, but muſt be either left to the enemy or ſent up to Conde and Valenciennes, and committed to the charge of the Auſtrians.

June 24. We have ſtruck our tents, and are juſt going to march for Renaix.

We marched through Tournay from our camp to-day about one o'clock, on our way thither.—Our leaving that city was one of the moſt affecting ſcenes we ever witneſſed. As we went through the town, the few inhabitants who remained there were ſtanding in groupes with melancholy countenances, the female part ſighing and ſome wringing their hands, lamenting the departure of the Britiſh army as the forerunner of their approaching deſtruction by the Carthagnoſe. The inhabitants of Tournay were more attached to the Britiſh, than any place we have yet been in; they were protected in their property, and were liberally paid for every thing by the Engliſh officers; and the Duke of York by his juſtice and humanity had particularly endeared himſelf to them. We left a weak garriſon in Tournay of Heſſians and Auſtrians, under the command of Colonel de Wurmb, who defended Nieuport, but who will hardly be able to hold out a fortnight in Tournay, owing to the preſent ruined ſtate of the fortifications and want of ammunition, ſhould the enemy attack it, which in all likelihood they will, conſidering the riches of the conqueſt, and the weakneſs of the place.

On our retreat, it was impoſſible to help remarking the uncommon beauty of the country, and plenty of the harveſt, which is probably to ſoon deſtined to be the prey of the enemy.

If the French poſſeſs themſelves of this country, in a month's time they will find a moſt incredible quantity of grain, as there is one of the fineſt crops ever remarked on the ground.

After a hot march we arrived here about an hour ago, where we lie in the open air, the troops being too much fatigued to pitch their tents.

June 25. We have heard a heavy firing from Oudenarde, which is ſix miles diſtant from this, all the morning, and it ſeems to increaſe every minute; in conſequence of which, we are ordered to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning.

We hear, that the Pruſſians have refuſed Lord Cornwallis to advance, in conſequence of which, his Lordſhip has diminiſhed his ſtrength; as it will accelerate what is ſo univerſally wiſhed, departure from this country.

The out poſts of Tourney were attacked by the enemy yeſterday, but they were repulſed with the loſs of 50 men. They alſo attacked Orchies, but were beat off there with near 200 killed and wounded.

The Dutch troops are ordered to return to Holland.

It is ſaid ſome ſtarving ſymptoms of diſaffection have diſcovered themſelves in the [illegible]

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Theſe ſwindlers of reputation, by being admitted to ſhare the ſame honours with the wiſe and virtuous, almoſt level all diſtinctions.—Furthermore, ſaint and ſage will all human honours appear when we take into conſideration the qualifications and characters of thoſe perſons who moſt uſually beſtow them.—The laurel withers by the unhallowed touch of thoſe that confer, as well as of thoſe that wear them—Indeed, were the diſintereſted and the diſcerning to give the deciſive voice; were they the only diſtributors of praiſe, yet their approbation alone would be productive of little ſolid ſatisfaction, for frequently the rich and the learned have their judgments warped by pride and paſſion; as well as the poor and ignorant by bribery and conceit—More particularly, if we take our moral character into conſideration, will the uncertain and evaneſcent nature of human praiſe be detected.—Poor blind mortals are ſcarcely capable of inveſtigating their own character, cannot with a ſteady and impartial eye review their own conduct, cannot with nice diſtinguiſhing accuracy examine their own daily train of paſſing thoughts; much leſs are they qualified to examine and decide upon the thoughts and principles of others, ſo as to form a juſt eſtimate of their character.—The wiſeſt have been deceived by falſe appearances—Many are now parading the ſtage of life in ſplendid garments "with all their blooming honours thick about them," who will ſoon be compelled to aſſume their real characters, to drop theſe falſe appearances, and to ſtand forth to public view in their true light, when, inſtead of receiving the plaudits of every ſpectator, they will be treated with general contempt.—Still more empty and unſubſtantial will the praiſe of men appear, when we conſider that many there are, who heap praiſes upon others only with a view to receive the ſame again with uſury.—Our Friends will ſometimes praiſe us merely to brighten the hour of dejection, when our ſky is cloudy, and ſometimes our enemies in order to deceive and betray—Of what diſcordant ſounds is the voice of men compoſed, and yet how many by her ſyren's voice have been allured to ruin.—He who is intent only on the acquiſition of the praiſe of man, reſembles the benighted traveller whoſe only guide is an ignis fatuus, which, inſtead of conducting him on the right road, leads him hither and thither, in a thouſand different directions, without permitting him to make any real advances in either.—The wiſeſt men are open to change, and their ſentiments often vary—their judgment is often biaſed by prepoſſeſſion and partiality—Caprice often ſways her ſceptre over them—Hence thoſe who careſs us to day, to morrow may forget or neglect us——The moſt trifling inattention, not unfrequently, is the cauſe of the wideſt breaches, and Friends "once faſt ſworn," when diſguſt ſeparated them, like wandering Comets they flee the further from the centre of gravitation the more their diſtance is widened and their repulſive velocity increaſed.—Thoſe who differ from us in ſentiments are too often beheld in too dark a ſhade to diſcover their beauties, and thoſe who happen to agree with us in our opinions are ſeen in a light too ſtrong for their ſpots and imperfections to appear—But we are not to conclude that the approbation of mankind is altogether unworthy our attention, in a ſubordinate degree it is our duty to liſten to the voice of human praiſe.——When conſcience pulls one way, and praiſe calls another, it behoves us to cloſe our ears to her flattering accents, and to follow only the dictates of that heavenly guide which will never deceive nor betray us—He who at all events is determined to obtain the praiſe of man muſt be always altering his conduct, affecting the behaviour, copying the manners, *aping the dreſs*, and adopting the notions of thoſe whoſe praiſe he ſolicits; and after all his toil, his efforts will be as fruitleſs as if he attempted to copy the dancing reflections from water in conſtant agitation—Whereas he who aſpires after the praiſe of God has no ſuch ſervile taſk to attend.—He has always one great and invariable object before him for imitation, one clear and ſteady light to guide him, one voice to follow, one tract to purſue, one prize to win—nor is there any uncertainty of attainment, for a voice from Heaven hath pronounced "He that ſeeks ſhall find."——And independent of an higher approbation, the praiſe of men muſt be very inſignificant, for of little avail will be the acclamation of thouſands if at the ſame time a voice within rebukes and wounds us.—The praiſes of men will in vain flatter while conſcience ſmites us, and the thunder of Heaven is threatening to break over our heads. 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They are hard at work at Breſt, fitting out a freſh fleet, which is to be joined by the diviſion at Concale Bay, and the three ſhips lately arrived from America.

Yeſterday it was decreed, that every commander of a line of battle ſhip, who ſhall ſuffer his line to be broken, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

The two principal conſpirators againſt Robeſpierre and Collot de Herbois, with 52 other perſons, were condemned to die on the 19th.

June 21.

Barrere announced to the Convention the capture of a Sardinian frigate, of 36 guns, by the French frigate La Boucleuſe, of equal force, who carried her priſe into Port de la Montague.

LONDON, July 1.

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, Saturday, June 28.

A ſecond council of war was held this day, from 10 till 3, but never were troops kept more in the dark than the Britiſh. A diſagreement was ſaid to have taken place between the Duke of York and the Prince de Cobourg, and about 4 o'clock the Auſtrian cavalry and infantry began moving off the ground for the Sambre.—in the evening our regiments had to ſtrike tents and reſt on their arms, and our piquets were withdrawn within the line of entrenchments. The Heſſians alſo with the part of artillery had been at Rhume, returned and joined us. The heavy baggage was ſent off to Grammont.

June 22. Laſt night, the whole of the Auſtrians in camp here, and in the neighbourhood, marched under the command of the Prince of Cobourg towards the Sambre, which the enemy, we hear, have croſſed near Charleroi, to the number of between 60 and 70,000 men; and their Generals it is confidently aſſerted, have ordered the bridges to be broke down behind their army, to prevent the poſſibility of their retreating. The inhabitants here are in the utmoſt conſternation and diſtreſs, it being left by the Auſtrians, and the Britiſh, who will alſo ſhortly march from this city; they now only remain for a ſhort time at the earneſt entreaty of the Prince of Cobourg to the Duke of York, till the fate of the impending engagement on the Sambre be known, in the mean time, our heavy baggage is ſending off, and the ſick and wounded are ordered to Dendermonde. The Britiſh laſt night ſtruck their tents, and marched about midnight a mile nearer Tournay, where they again encamped, to contract their line.

June 23. All is conſternation on the part of the inhabitants of this devoted city (Tournay) and every preparation is making by the Britiſh for retreating; whilſt the Auſtrian treachery is the theme of execretation from every tongue!

We have long ſuſpected the Auſtrian policy reſpecting this country. From the beginning of the campaign the Emperor was greatly deficient in the number of troops which by the treaty he was bound to keep in Weſtern Flanders, and now the deficiency amounts to more than 60,000. This has been the real and original cauſe of all our want of ſucceſs this campaign. Three weeks ago he began removing all his military ſtores from Bruſſels into Germany; and the manœuvres of the Auſtrians within theſe few days have completely opened the eyes of the moſt unſuſpecting, to the real ſituation of the Britiſh army here.

On finding that the Duke of York prudently refuſed to garriſon Tournay for them, which would moſt likely have been attended with the capture of the army; on their leaving this, for Charleroi, they removed all the bridges of communication over the Scheldt, which has left us no mode of retreating over the river, but through Tournay, which in caſe of attack may occaſion the loſs of the army. We are now trying to make ſome bridges which, conſidering we have no pontoons belonging to the army, is no eaſy matter, added to this, the navigation of the Scheldt is completely blocked up a few miles below us, by ſeveral large barges being ſunk by the enemy ſome time ago, which the Auſtrians have prudently taken care ſhall not be cleared away; ſo that great part of our military ſtores, which are laying in barges here, for want of waggons, cannot be carried off, but muſt be either left to the enemy or ſent up to Conde and Valenciennes, and committed to the charge of the Auſtrians.

June 24. We have ſtruck our tents, and are juſt going to march for Renaix.

We marched through Tournay from our camp to-day about one o'clock, on our way thither.—Our leaving that city was one of the moſt affecting ſcenes we ever witneſſed. As we went through the town, the few inhabitants who remained there were ſtanding in groupes with melancholy countenances, the female part crying, and ſome wringing their hands, lamenting the departure of the Britiſh army as the forerunner of their approaching deſtruction by the Carmagnole. The inhabitants of Tournay were more attached to the Britiſh, than any place we have yet been in; they were protected in their property, and were liberally paid for every thing by the Engliſh officers; and the Duke of York by his juſtice and humanity had particularly endeared himſelf to them. We left a weak garriſon in Tournay of Heſſians and Auſtrians, under the command of Colonel de Wurmb, who defended Nieuport, but who will hardly be able to hold out a fortnight in Tournay, owing to the preſent ruined ſtate of the fortifications and want of ammunition, ſhould the enemy attack it, which in all likelihood they will, conſidering the richneſs of the conqueſt, and the weakneſs of the place.

On our retreat, it was impoſſible to help remarking the uncommon beauty of the country, and plenty of the harveſt, which is probably ſo ſoon deſtined to be the prey of the enemy.

If the French poſſeſs themſelves of this country, in a month's time they will find a moſt incredible quantity of grain, as there is one of the fineſt crops ever remarked on the ground.

After a hot march we arrived here about an hour ago, where we lie in the open air, the troops being too much fatigued to pitch their tents.

June 27. We have heard a heavy firing from Oudenarde, which is ſix miles diſtant from this, all the morning, and it ſeems to increaſe every minute; in conſequence of which, we are ordered to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning.

We hear, that the Pruſſians have refuſed Lord Cornwallis to advance, in conſequence of which, his Lordſhip has diſmiſſed his ſtaff officers; itſelf, it will accelerate what is ſo univerſally wiſhed—his departure from this country.

The out poſts of Tourney were attacked by the enemy yeſterday, but they were repulſed with the loſs of 50 men. They alſo attacked Orchies, but were likewiſe beat off there with near 200 killed and wounded.

The Dutch troops are ordered to return to Holland.

It is ſaid ſome alarming ſymptoms of diſaffection have diſcovered themſelves in the Spaniſh capital, for on Sunday by one of the learned orders; ſeveral ſtreets have taken place in conſequence——one of the objects of which is [illegible] very extenſive proviſion magazine.

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We are authorized to inform the public, that on Thursday, the 20th instant, the commissioners appointed by the Governor to endeavour to restore tranquility and order in the western counties, conferred with the committee appointed by the Convention at Parkinson's Ferry; and that there is a fair prospect of an honorable and amicable accommodation. We are happy to add, that the views of the Commissioners appointed by the President, being the same conciliatory nature, the utmost harmony subsists between them, and the State Commissioners.

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Copy of a letter from an officer in the Legion of the United States, dated Camp 22 miles advanced of Greenville, 28th July, 1794.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated 31st July, 1794.

"By a Prisoner (Delaware Indian) we are told considerable uneasiness has arisen amongst some of the tawny tribes in consequence of the attack upon Fort Recovery, or some of the events attending the attack. The Delawares and adjacent Indians understanding well the difficulties of such a business, were appealed to, and only gave into the measure to satisfy our western brethren. At a critical moment of the contest, when all was fire and smoke, a few Chocktaws stole out from a sally-port of Fort Recovery, and being mistaken by the enemy for friends, got into their rear and aided comparatively as very powerful aide to death in his triumphs that day.

"The enemy found themselves annoyed in their rear, as a chief among them mortally wounded, declared with his dying breath, that he got his wound from a red man; and the western Indians suspect the Delawares and others.

"The British were striving to accommodate grievances—how they succeeded the Indian prisoner could not tell. The army marched from Greenville upon the morning of the 28th, in high health and spirits."

The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, calling upon all officers, &c. to be active in bringing to trial "a banditti from the western parts of Pennsylvania, who in defiance of law and order, have passed into that commonwealth, and by threats and other evil doings compelled an officer of the United States, living in Morgan town in the county of Monongalia, to abandon his home and seek personal safety by flight."

MIDDLETOWN, August 30.

Accounts from New Haven, yesterday, are not so alarming as they have been some time past.—It is said the malignant disorder has almost entirely subsided, and that so great alarm was quite unnecessary.

SALEM, September 8.

It is reported, that a packet arrived at Halifax brings accounts very favourable to the continuance of peace to this country; that restitution of our property will be made; that commissioners are appointed to settle all misunderstandings respecting the treaty of peace; and that the British government are engaged to negociate the ransom of the American prisoners at Algiers. We sincerely wish these flattering reports may be verified.

Despatches were immediately sent off to Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6.

On Wednesday last was celebrated the anniversary Commencement of Rhode-Island College.—At 10 o'Clock in the Morning, the processional Train was formed as usual, and proceeded to the Baptist Meeting House, escorted by the independent Company of Light Infantry, in Uniform, commanded by Col. *Sparr*.

The Exercises of the Day were performed in the subsequent Order, after a Prayer by the President.

Salutory Addresses in Latin, and an Oration in English, on the Progress of Reason.—by *Jeremiah Bailey*.

An Oration, 3th intermediate, on the Pleasures of Philosophy, with its Advantages to Government by *Enoch Hazard*.

MUSIC.

An Oration in Greek, on the Wealth of Nations—by *William Briggs*.

An Oration, 4th intermediate, on the Effects of Luxury in Empires—by *Daniel Warren*.

Dispute, on this Question, "Whether the Use of Spirituous Liquors is advantageous to Mankind—by *John Mason, John P. Little*, and *Major Shaw*.

An Oration, 2d intermediate, on Science as the Source of Empire—by *Nathaniel Searle*.

MUSIC.

An Oration, 6th intermediate, on Simplicity—by *William Grant*.

An Oration, 7th intermediate, on Education—by *Stephen S. Nelson*.

An Oration, 8th intermediate, on the Progress of Revolutions in Nations—by *Samuel Watson*.

An Oration, 6th intermediate, on the Absurdity of paying Deference to Custom and Precedent—by *Zenas L. Leonard*.

The Procession returned to the College, where the Corporation, Clergy, and Gentleman of liberal Education, partook of an Entertainment provided for the Occasion. After Dinner, the Procession returned to the Meeting-House, when the following Exercises were performed,

MUSIC.

An Oration, 2d intermediate, on the political Influence of the Clergy—by *Timothy Briggs*.

An Oration, in Latin, on superstition—by *William T. Hazard*.

An Oration, 9th intermediate, on the Pleasures and Advantages of History—by *John W. Richmond*.

Dialogue, designed to ridicule Quackery in Profession—between *Samuel W. Bridgham, Jeremiah Bailey, Major Shaw*, and *Enoch Hazard*.

An Oration, 8th intermediate, on the Difficulty of obtaining, and the Necessity of maintaining, our Liberty—by *Joseph Rawson*.

MUSIC.

An Oration, 3d intermediate, on the Theatre—by *Solomon Sibley*.

An Oration on the Inexpediency of the Americans engaging in the European War—by Mr. *James Ellis*, a Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred by the President on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College; *Jeremiah Bailey, Samuel W. Bridgham, Timothy Briggs, William Briggs, William Grant, Lloyd B. Hall, Enoch Hazard, William Hazard, John P. Little, John Miles, Stephen Nelson, Zenas Leonard, Joseph Rawson, John Richmond, Jarius Remington, Nathaniel Searle, Major Shaw, Solomon Sibley, Daniel Warren*, and *Samuel Watson*.

The Degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of this College; *Samuel Bayliss, James Ellis, Elisha Fairbank*, and *Chiron Penniman*.

The honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. *Thomas Baldwin*, of Boston.

The Rev. *John Thornton Kirkland*, of Boston, an Alumnus of Cambridge College, and Master of Arts, was admitted *ad eundem* in this College.—The Rev. *John Usher*, of the same College, was admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. *Thomas Barnard*, of Salem, Massachusetts.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. *John Jay*, Esq; Chief Justice of the United States.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on *John Coakley Lettsom*, M. D. F. R. S. and A. S. S. of Great-Britain, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Humane Society.

A Charge was then delivered to the Graduates, by the President.

An Oration on the Power and Improvement of Reason, and the Valedictory Address—by *Samuel W. Bridgham*.

A Prayer by the Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded the Exercises of the Day.

The Procession returned as usual to the Chancellor's.

The Business of the Day was conducted with the greatest Order and Decorum, in the Presence of a crowded and brilliant Assembly.

In the Evening the College Edifice was handsomely illuminated, and some Fire-Works were played off from the Green.

At their late Anniversary, the Corporation of the College elected the Honorable *Francis Malbone*, and Major General *Martin*, both of Newport—the Hon. *Theodore Foster*, and the Rev. *Stephen Gano*, both of this Town—and the Rev. *Thomas Baldwin*, of Boston, Trustees of the College.

NEWPORT, September 9.

Brigadier General Gliscock is appointed by the President of the United States, Marshal for the District of Georgia.

Governor Matthews of Georgia, has issued his Proclamation, authorising the Apprehension of Major-General Elijah Clark, of the Militia of that State, who has attempted to erect an Independent Government, over the Oconee River, on Lands of that State, allotted for Indian hunting Ground.

Last Thursday Evening arrived at New-York the British Sloop of War Lynx, from Halifax, with the Mail from England.

From the New York Journal, &c. of Saturday last.

The Packet sailed from Falmouth on the 11th July. The Mail was made up at London to the 5th. We understand, that Letters and Papers to the 8th came by her, but they will doubtless be kept aloof from our Hands, since, it is confidently said, they contain *Details* which would stretch the Aristocratic Pha still longer, and too much gratify the Sons of Freedom. It is said they say, that the *Remains* of the combined Armies had abandoned Brussels, and had retreated to and entered Antwerp, and that the Patriots were in *full Chase* of them! that the Duke of York was a *Prisoner*; that *all* the Prussian Troops were *called home*—That Ostend Port was filled with Pierce; that Valenciennes was evacuated; that Howe was to sail with 30 Sail about July 13. whom the French were preparing to meet; in short, that all the Combination were DISAFFECTED....overtures for PEACE were wished for....but, oh PRIDE, thou destroyer of Thousands, thou will not suffer the hitherto haughty and over bearing yet to bend their Neck! Whether *these Things be so*, or not, will doubtless be known by our next, as the Ship Ohio is momently expected from London, which she was to leave July 15.

They write that many Merchants in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, are failing out!

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to Citizen D. L. Moral at Philadelphia.

"We cast Anchor at Brest the 12th of this Month by order of the Police I was detained in the Road till the 22d. The Crowd of People is so great here that I have found great Difficulty in procuring Lodgings.—In the midst of Abundance, every Thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing Population. Brest is full of Prince; the Movements here are truly grand; our Convoy is not only arrived without any other Accident, than that of two Vessels of the Fleet which ran foul of each other; all the People were saved. But we have taken every Thing we met on the Sea, and conducted to Brest 25 Prizes, and 4 Transports from Martinique."

DIED In Providence, Mrs. ANNA WHEATON, Wife of Deacon Ephraim Wheaton, aged 70 Years.

Errata—*In our last Paper, under the Newport Head, for* James Mc.Sedany, *read* James Mc.Sedany, Esq. *Attorney &c.*

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"I hope by the time this reaches you that we shall be able to give a good account of the Indian war. We have about 17 or 1800 Kentucky volunteers with us and are all in good spirits. I have no doubt with due precaution (which I have no doubt will be taken) we shall be able to bring the Indians to terms. I think their friends will leave them by what we learn from a prisoner that was taken since the action at Fort Recovery; he says they lost a great many; he knows nothing of the number; he says they quarrelled much and fired upon each other. There are large bets made that they will be in with a flag by the time we have reached the St. Joseph, which is about four days march from this."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated 31st July, 1794.

"By a Prisoner (Delaware Indian) we are told considerable uneasiness has arisen amongst some of the tawny tribes in consequence of the attack upon Fort Recovery, or some of the events attending the attack. The Delawares and adjacent Indians understanding well the difficulties of such a business, were appealed to, and only gave into the measure to satisfy our western brethern. At a critical moment of the onset, when all was fire and smoke, a few Choctaws stole out, from a sally-port of Fort Recovery, and being mistaken by the enemy for friends, got into their rear and acted compatitively as very powerful aids to death in his triumphs that day.

"The enemy found themselves annoyed in their rear, as a chief among them mortally wounded, declared with his dying breath, that he got his wound from a red man; and the western Indians suspect the Delawares and others.

"The British were striving to accommodate grievances—how they succeeded the Indian prisoner could not tell. The army marched from Greenville upon the morning of the 28th, in high health and spirits."

The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, calling upon all officers, &c. to be active in bringing to trial "a banditti from the western parts of Pennsylvania, who in defiance of law and order, have passed into that commonwealth, and by threats and other evil doings compelled an officer of the United States, living in Morgan town in the county of Monongalia, to abandon his home and seek personal safety by flight."

MIDDLETOWN, August 30.

Accounts from New Haven, yesterday, are not so alarming as they have been some time past.—It is said the malignant disorder has almost entirely subsided, and that so great alarm was quite unnecessary.

SALEM, September 8.

It is reported, that a packet arrived at Halifax brings accounts very favourable to the continuance of peace to this country; that restitution of our property will be made; that commissioners are appointed to settle all misunderstandings respecting the treaty of peace; and that the British government are engaged to negociate the ransom of the American prisoners at Algiers. We sincerely wish these flattering reports may be verified.

Despatches were immediately sent off to Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6.

On Wednesday last was celebrated the anniversary Commencement of Rhode-Island College.—At 10 o'Clock in the Morning, the procession of Train was formed as usual, and proceeded to the Baptist Meeting House, escorted by the independent Company of Light Infantry, in Uniform, commanded by Col. *Sparr*.

The Exercises of the Day were performed in the subsequent Order, after a Prayer by the President.

Salutatory Address in Latin, and an Oration in English, on the Progress of Reason—by *Jeremiah Bailey*.

An Oration, 5th intermediate, on the Pleasures of Philosophy, with its Advantages to Government by *Enoch Hazard*.

MUSIC.

An Oration in Greek, on the Wealth of Nations—by *William Briggs*.

An Oration, 4th intermediate, on the Effects of Luxury in Empires—by *Daniel Warren*.

Dispute, on this Question, "Whether the Use of spirituous Liquors is advantageous to Mankind—by *John Miles, John P. Little*, and *Major Shaw*.

An Oration, 2d intermediate, on Science as the Source of Empire—by *Nathaniel Searle*.

MUSIC.

An Oration, 12th intermediate, on Simplicity—by *William Grant*.

An Oration, 7th intermediate, on Education—by *Stephen S. Nelson*.

An Oration, 10th intermediate, on the Progress of Revolutions in Nations—by *Samuel Watson*.

An Oration, 6th intermediate, on the Absurdity of paying Deference to Custom and Precedent—by *Zenas L. Leonard*.

The Procession returned to the College, where the Corporation, Clergy, and Gentleman of liberal Education, partook of an Entertainment provided for the Occasion. After Dinner, the Procession returned to the Meeting-House, when the following Exercises were performed;

MUSIC.

An Oration, 1st intermediate, on the political Influence of the Clergy—by *Timothy Briggs*.

An Oration, in Latin, on Superstition—by *William T. Hazard*.

An Oration, 9th intermediate, on the Pleasures and Advantages of History—by *John W. Richmond*.

Dialogue, designed to ridicule Quackery in Profession, —between *Samuel W. Bridgham, Jeremiah Bailey, Major Shaw*, and *Enoch Hazard*.

An Oration, 8th intermediate, on the Difficulty of obtaining, and the Necessity of maintaining, our Liberty—by *Joseph Rawson*.

MUSIC.

An Oration, 3d intermediate, on the Theatre—by *Solomon Sibley*.

An Oration on the Inexpediency of the Americans engaging in the European War—by Mr. *James Ellis*, a Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred by the President on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College; *Jeremiah Bailey, Samuel W. Bridgham, Timothy Briggs, William Briggs, William Grant, Lloyd B. Hall, Enoch Hazard, William Hazard, John P. Little, John Miles, Stephen Nelson, Zenas Leonard, Joseph Rawson, John Richmond, Jarius Remington, Nathaniel Searle, Major Shaw, Solomon Sibley, Daniel Warren*, and *Samuel Watson*.

The Degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of this College; *Samuel Bayliss, James Ellis, Elisha Fairbanks*, and *Chiron Penniman*.

The honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. *Thomas Baldwin*, of Boston.

The Rev. *John Thornton Kirkland*, of Boston, an Alumnus of Cambridge College, and Master of Arts, was admitted *ad eundem* in this College.—The Rev. *John Usher*, of the same College, was admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. *Thomas Barnard*, of Salem, Massachusetts.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. *John Jay*, Esq; Chief Justice of the United States.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on *John Coakley Lettsom*, M. D. F. R. S. and A. S. S. of Great-Britain, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Humane Society.

A Charge was then delivered to the Graduates, by the President.

An Oration on the Power and Improvement of Reason, and the Valedictory Address—by *Samuel W. Bridgham*.

A Prayer by the Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded the Exercises of the Day.

The Procession returned as usual to the Chancellor's.

The Business of the Day was conducted with the greatest Order and Decorum, in the Presence of a crowded and brilliant Assembly.

In the Evening the College Edifice was handsomely illuminated, and some Fire-Works were played off from the Green.

At their late Anniversary, the Corporation of the College elected the Honorable *Francis Malbone*, and Major General *Martin*, both of Newport—the Hon. *Theodore Foster*, and the Rev. *Stephen Gano*, both of this Town—and the Rev. *Thomas Baldwin*, of Boston, Trustees of the College.

NEWPORT, September 9.

Brigadier General Gliscock is appointed by the President of the United States, Marshal for the District of Georgia.

Governor Matthews of Georgia, has issued his Proclamation, authorising the Apprehension of Major-General Elijah Clark, of the Militia of that State, who has attempted to erect an Independent Government, over the Oconee River, on Lands of that State, allotted for Indian hunting Ground.

Last Thursday Evening arrived at New-York the British Sloop of War Lynx, from Halifax, with the Mail from England.

From the New York Journal, &c. of Saturday last.

The Packet sailed from Falmouth on the 11th July. The Mail was made up at London to the 5th. We understand, that Letters and Papers to the 8th came by her, but they will doubtless be kept aloof from our Hands, since, it is confidently said, they contain *Details* which would stretch the aristocratic Phiz still longer, and too much gratify the Sons of Freedom. It is said they state, that the *Remains* of the combined Armies had abandoned Brussels, and had retreated to and entered Antwerp, and that the Patriots were in *full Chase* of them! that the Duke of York was a *Prisoner*; that *all* the Prussian Troops were *called home*—That Ostend Port was filled with Stores; that Valenciennes was evacuated; that Howe was to sail with 30 Sail about July 13, whom the French were preparing to meet; in short, that all the Combinations were DISAFFECTED---overtures for PEACE were wished for---but, oh PRIDE, thou destroyer of Thousands, thou wilt not suffer the hitherto haughty and over bearing *yet* to bend their Neck! Whether *these Things be so*, or not, will doubtless be known by our next, as the Ship Ohio is momently expected from London, which she was to leave July 15.

They write that many Merchants in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, are selling out!

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to Citizen D. L. Moral at Philadelphia.

"We cast Anchor at Brest the 12th of this Month—by order of the Police I was detained in the Road till the 22d. The Crowd of People is so great here that I have found great Difficulty in procuring Lodgings.—In the midst of Abundance, every Thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing Population. Brest is full of Prince; the Movements here are truly grand; our Convoy is not only arrived without any other Accident, than that of two Vessels of the Fleet which ran foul of each other; all the People were saved. But we have taken every Thing we met on the Sea, and conducted to Brest 25 Prizes, and 4 Transports from Martinique."

DIED] at Providence, Mrs. ANN WHEATON Wife of Deacon Ephraim Wheaton, aged 70 Years.

Errata—*In our last Paper, under the Newport Head, for* James Moredam, *read* James Hogaboom, Esq; *admitted Attorney &c.*

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

WHEREAS unwearied pains has been taken by a certain set of wicked, malicious and impious persons, to traduce my character by falfe and groundless aſperſions, to withdraw the confidence of the well diſpoſed people which hath been placed in me, when I have given them every proof of juſtice and integrity.—But ſuch is the malignity of a baſe party, who have, with evil intention, and with a heart callous to juſtice and to the feelings of humanity, with audacity, and with the arrogant effrontery of ſycophants, endeavoured to injure my character by every inſinuation that their miſchievous minds or intention could devise, by aſſerting things that never exiſted, miſconſtruing and miſrepreſenting with ſuch daring artifice, that would ſtain the pages of infamy itſelf:—But trace with me the circumſtances originating their charge:

At the commencement of the late war I removed from Newport. In the year 1776, I purchased a farm of Mrs. Henry Few, of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and all the ſtock on ſaid farm.—One John Lewis was tenant, at that time, upon ſaid farm—a man who I never heard of before, whoſe character was very exceptionable, told me twenty ſheep, or upwards. I applied to the Town-Clerk for a certificate to mark my ſtock and ſheep. John Lewis, of whom I bought the ſheep, together with Mr. Benjamin Card, a man of a ſtrong ſhare good character, marked them agreeable to ſaid certificate.—Soon after Ezekiel Auſtin, an houſeleſs man, was prevailed on (by certain perſons piqued againſt me) by threats and reward, to proſecute me for one of ſaid ſheep, againſt whom I recovered.

The ſtudied malice of a number of perſons, in the neighbourhood, was ſo conſpicuous, that I inſtituted a ſuit againſt ſaid Auſtin for a malicious proſecution, in which I recovered ſatisfactory damage and coſt.—But their brutal malice did not end here:

Afterwards Phineas Kinyon was prevailed upon by the ſame perſons (as he hath acknowledged ſince) to indict me for one other of thoſe ſheep; upon whoſe ſingle information the indictment reſted, and upon whoſe ſingle teſtimony the charge was ſupported, without my privity, knowledge, or even ſuſpicion of the charge.

Late at night being informed thereof by one of my neighbours, the next morning I made my voluntary appearance at Court; when every particular being ſtated to the Attorney-General, and to the Court, and a further particular examination of Phineas Kinyon being had; the Court and Attorney General, being fully convinced of the impropriety of the charge againſt me, directed a "*Nolle proſequi*" to be entered—or, *I will not proſecute any further this charge.*—In conſequence of which, I cauſed the ſaid Phineas Kinyon to be indicted for a "*falſe, malicious, wilful and corrupt perjury,*" before the Grand Jury of the ſame county, who, when having examined the circumſtances and facts with great preciſion, was ſo fully convinced of my innocence, and of his malice, returned "*a true bill.*"—The further proſecution of which ſeems to have been ſuſpended (it is to be preſumed) in conſequence of tenderneſs; and thus injured innocence, however tarniſhed, reſted in quiet—Until a reſtleſs faction; diſappointed in their ſeeching purſuits—and in order to recommend themſelves to their patrons—rouſed by a ſimilar malice—baſe in their deſigns—ignorant of the principles—unacquainted with the facts and proceedings—revived the ſtory with renewed aggravation.

About this time Phineas Kinyon, conſcious of his injury and injuſtice to me, freely and voluntarily, gave me the following certificate, which, with the indictment found againſt ſaid Kinyon, is here inſerted:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a ſuperior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without foundation, at the inſtance of certain evil minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution,—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

Superior Court, Auguſt Term, A. D. 1794.

The above Inſtrument has been lodged, entered, in the Office of the Clerk of the ſuperior Court of Judicature, &c. for the County of Waſhington, and the ſame ſhall be recorded in the Books of ſaid Office.

By Order of ſaid Court,

C. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

Kings County ſs.

At a Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and held at South-Kingſtown, in and for the County of Kings County, on the firſt Monday of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

THE Grand Jurors for the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, and in Behalf of the Body of the County of Kings County, upon their Engagement, preſent,—That Phineas Kinyon, of Exeter, in the County of Kings County, yeoman, on the ſeventh day of April *A. D.* 1778, at South-Kingſtown, in ſaid County of Kings County, came before the ſaid Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, then held at ſaid South Kingſtown, within and for ſaid County of Kings County, and being duly ſworn, did then and there, upon his oath, maliciouſly, falſly, willfully and corruptly, depoſe, ſwear and affirm, before the Grand Jury who then and there attended ſaid Court, in Behalf of the ſaid Governor and Company, upon a certain bill of Indictment then and there preſented to ſaid Grand Jury, to be by them found, and returned to the ſaid Court againſt Thomas Cotterell—That a certain Ewe Sheep, mentioned in the ſaid Bill of Indictment to have been feloniouſly, ſtolen, taken and carried away, ſaid Phineas Kinyon, by the ſaid Thomas Cotterell, was the property, of him the ſaid Phineas Kinyon, and was marked with his mark; when in fact the ſaid ſheep was the property of the ſaid Thomas Cotterell; and was marked with the mark of the ſaid Cotterell: And ſo the ſaid Phineas Kinyon on the ſaid ſeventh day of April *A. D.* 1778, at South Kingſtown aforeſaid, did falſly, maliciouſly, willfully and corruptly, commit wilful and corrupt Perjury before the ſaid Court and Grand Jury aforeſaid. The ſaid Court having ſufficient authority to adminiſter the oath aforeſaid to the ſaid Phineas Kinyon, which is againſt the Peace and Dignity of the ſaid Governor and Company, and of evil Example to all others in the like caſe offending. Preferred by William Channing, Attorney General for ſaid Governor and Company.

A true Bill,

J. PECKHAM, *Foreman.*

Capias iſſued.

At October Court, 1779, I will no further proſecute this bill, W. CHANNING, *Attorney General for ſaid Governor and Company.*

The above and preceding two pages, make a true Copy of a Bill of Indictment.—Governor and Company *vs.* Phineas Kinyon, as appears on file in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in the County of Waſhington.

Witneſs, LEVI TOTTEN, D. Clerk.

THESE may certify, that in the years 1777 and 1778, Capt. Thomas Cottrell lived in the town of Hopkinton, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, and was of a reputable character, and owned a freehold eſtate in ſaid town, and was a freeman there; and by the voice of the people was appointed to ſeveral Offices of Diſtinction, viz. one of which was Capt. of the Senior Claſs of ſaid town, and was commiſſionated accordingly, and another was a Deputy to repreſent ſaid Town of Hopkinton in the General Aſſembly.—He was alſo appointed by the Town-Council (in truſt) to draw money from the General Treaſury to ſupport the families of ſoldiers that were in the army at that time; and continued as ſuch during the time he lived in ſaid Town of Hopkinton, which term expired in the ſpring of the year, *A. D.* 1779.

Abel Lanner,	Jonathan Wells,
Caleb Potter,	Henry Clarke,
George Thurſton,	John Burdick,
Joſeph Thurſton,	Benjamin Maxſon,
Edward Wells,	Benjamin Crandal,
Randall Wells,	George Maxſon,
Jude Maxſon,	Caleb Saunders,
Joſ. B. Clarke,	Joſeph Wells,
John Maxſon, jun.	Stephen Kinyon.
Ebenezer Wells,	

Hopkinton, October 20th, *A. D.* 1793.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

At Newport, Auguſt 23d, 1794. George Thurſton, ſubſcriber to the above certificate, on his ſolemn oath declared, that what is therein written, is true to the beſt of his knowledge. Before

H. SHERBURNE, *Juſt. Peace.*

Which baſe proceedings would have reſted in oblivion, had it not been for that famous hero of South Kingſtown, who was pleaſed with the happy thought of deſtroying my character—With his lordly power and abilities of inquiring into things that becomes not even his pitiful inſignificance.—Degrading baſeneſs! mingled with conſummate impudence! A fool, to become the tool of faction—and a ſervile ſlave to his own malice.—Better had it been for him, a mill ſtone had been hanged about his neck—or to have confined himſelf to his own cell—where, for this injuſtice, remorſe of conſcience would not have harrowed up his ſoul,—nor the ſting of guilt diſturbed his reſt.

THO. COTTRELL.

Newport, September 1, 1794.

P. S. The above mentioned hero of North Kingſtown having reported, as I am very credibly informed, that I had ſold a Negro Boy, belonging to a Gentleman at Turke-Iſland, who had ſecreted himſelf in my veſſel on her ſailing from that place a few years ſince, and had converted the money to my own uſe:—To ſhew the falſacy of this, as well as all the other infamous ſtories he has propagated to injure me, I ſubjoin the following:

New York, November 3th, 1791.

RECEIVED of Thomas Cottrell, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, a Negro Boy, named Joe, which I have now on board the ſloop which I command, bound to the Iſland of Bermuda, the aforeſaid Negro Joe appears to be the property of Jonathan Tatum, and as I am informed was brought to the State of Rhode Iſland, in a veſſel owned by the ſaid Cottrell (by him the ſaid Negro Joe, ſecreting himſelf on board)—I do further acknowledge that the ſaid Cottrell, has requeſted me to deliver the ſaid Negro to his maſter Jonathan Tatum, on Tucker's Family in Bermuda, which I promiſe to do if the ſaid Negro ſurvives the paſſage, or to account to the ſaid Thomas Cottrell or his Order for the ſaid Negro.

R. H. PAYNTER.

Witneſs,
John Maſſon,
Jeremiah Crandon.

Turks Iſland February 6 1792.

Dear Sir,

IN anſwer to yours per Capt. Dove, theſe will inform you, that I have juſt received my Negro, Joe, from Bermuda, very well and hearty—in return of which I give you hearty thanks for your friendly act in procuring my Negro for me, which it was a doubt whether I ſhould have got him back or not, as your laws are ſo critical reſpecting Negroes. Dear Sir, I ſhall be ever happy to render you any ſervices that may fall in my way. I am, dear Sir, your reſpectful friend and humble ſervant. JONATHAN TATUM

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

By inſerting the following you will oblige

A Conſtant Cuſtomer.

CAN it be poſſible that the Citizens of America are ſo blind, as not to know the Organization of the Miniſtry? Or can they ſee with indifference, and ſuffer [illegible] ſhould be kept, no friend to America can deny—and I preſume no one will ſay (whatever they think) that the expence ſhould be equally divided.—Can any one who wiſhes, or profeſſes to do juſtice to his fellow-citizens, think it juſt, that the expence ſhould fall upon thoſe only who are between the age of eighteen and forty-five? That the poor man with a number of children, and perhaps aged parents, depending upon him for the neceſſaries of life—and cannot earn but two ſhillings per day, ſhould do as much as him who has an income of thouſands of pounds annually?

Or why ſhould thoſe who are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous againſt bearing arms be exempted, by paying but two thirds as much as others? Or why Preſidents, Profeſſors, Tutors, Students, and Stewards of Colleges, be exempted entirely from ſervice or paying?—When it is very probable they poſſeſs property:—While the poor man, who has a large family, muſt quit his labour even if his family ſuffers for want of bread—or, for the want of property, be confined in a loathſome priſon until he pays his fine—Is this freedom, juſtice, or humanity?—We have ſhaken off one yoke, let us guard againſt another.

A PATRIOT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Brownell,	New-York
Schooner Succeſs, Luther,	Camden
Sloop Arvin, Borden,	Sagg Harbor
—— Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto.
—— Lily, Winſlow,	Ditto
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Ditto
Schooner Betſy, Coddington,	Ditto
—— Speedwell, Hicks,	Ditto
Sloop Polly, Coggeſhall,	Ditto
—— Good Intent, Atkin,	Boſton
Schooner Induſtry, Maxwell,	Tobago
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New-York

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Delight, Homes,	Norfolk
—— Riſing Sun, Slocum,	Vienna
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Dove, Dean,	Burlington

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great ſaving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.—Inquire of the Printer.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Combmodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes by ſtrict Attention to Buſineſs, to merit the [illegible]

To the IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

WHEREAS unwearied pains has been taken by a certain ſet of wicked, malicious and impious perſons, to traduce my character by falſe and groundleſs aſperſions, to withdraw the confidence of the well diſpoſed people which hath been placed in me, when I have given them every proof of juſtice and integrity.—But ſuch is the malignity of a baſe party, who have, with evil intention, and with a heart callous to juſtice and to the feelings of humanity, with audacity, and with the arrogant effrontery of ſycophants, endeavoured to injure my character by every inſinuation that their miſchievous minds or intention could deviſe, by aſſerting things that never exiſted, miſconſtruing and miſrepreſenting with ſuch daring artifice, that would ſtain the pages of infamy itſelf:—But trace with me the circumſtances originating their charge:

At the commencement of the late war I removed from Newport. In the year 1776, I purchaſed a farm of Mr. Henry Few, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, and all the ſtock on ſaid farm.—One John Lewis was tenant, at that time, upon ſaid farm—a man who I never heard of before, whoſe character was very exceptionable, ſold me twenty ſheep, or upwards. I applied to the Town-Clerk for a certificate to mark my ſtock and ſheep. John Lewis, of whom I bought the ſheep, together with Mr. Benjamin Card, a man of diſtinguiſhed good character, marked them agreeable to ſaid certificate.—Soon after Ezekiel Auſtin, an houſeleſs man, was prevailed on (by certain perſons piqued againſt me) by threats and reward, to proſecute me for one of ſaid ſheep, againſt whom I recovered.

The ſtudied malice of a number of perſons, in the neighbourhood, was ſo conſpicuous, that I inſtituted a ſuit againſt ſaid Auſtin for a malicious proſecution, in which I recovered ſatisfactory damage and coſt.—But their brutal malice did not end here:

Afterwards Phineas Kinyon was prevailed upon by the ſame perſons (as he hath acknowledged ſince) to indict me for one other of thoſe ſheep; upon whoſe ſingle information the indictment reſted, and upon whoſe ſingle teſtimony the charge was ſupported, without my privity, knowledge, or even ſuſpicion of the charge.

Late at night being informed thereof by one of my neighbours, the next morning I made my voluntary appearance at Court; when every particular being ſtated to the Attorney-General, and to the Court, and a further particular examination of Phineas Kinyon being had; the Court and Attorney General, being fully convinced of the impropriety of the charge againſt me, directed a "*Nolle proſequi*" to be entered—or, *I will not proſecute any further this charge.*—In conſequence whereof, I cauſed the ſaid Phineas Kinyon to be indicted for a "*falſe, malicious, wilful and corrupt perjury,*" before the Grand Jury of the ſame county, who, when having examined the circumſtances and facts with great precition, was ſo fully convinced of my innocence, and of his malice, returned "*a true bill.*"—The further proſecution of which ſeems to have been ſuſpended (it is to be preſumed) in conſequence of tenderneſs; and thus injured innocence, however expoſed, reſted in quiet—Until a reſtleſs faction; diſappointed in their leeching purſuits—and in order to recommend themſelves to their patrons—rouſed by a ſimilar malice—baſe in their deſigns—ignorant of the principles—unacquainted with the facts and proceedings—revived the ſtory with renewed aggravation.

About this time Phineas Kinyon, conſcious of his injury and injuſtice to me, freely and voluntarily, gave me the following certificate, which, with the indictment found againſt ſaid Kinyon, is here inſerted:

To all whom it may Concern.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without foundation, at the inſtance of certain evil-minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

Superior Court, Auguſt Term, A. D. 1794.

The above Inſtrument ſhall be lodged, on file, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. for the County of Waſhington, and the ſame ſhall be recorded in the Books of ſaid Office.

By Order of ſaid Court,

C. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

Kings County ſs.

At a Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and held at South-Kingſtown, in and for the County of Kings County, on the firſt Monday of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

THE Grand Jurors for the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, and in Behalf of the Body of the County of Kings County, upon their Engagement, preſent.—That Phineas Kinyon, of Exeter, in the County of Kings County, yeoman, on the ſeventh day of April *A. D.* 1778, at South-Kingſtown, in ſaid County of Kings County, came before the ſaid Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, then held at ſaid South Kingſtown, within and for ſaid County of Kings County, and being duly ſworn, did then and there, upon his oath, maliciouſly, falſly, wilfully and corruptly, depoſe, ſwear and affirm, before the Grand Jury who then and there attended ſaid Court, in Behalf of the ſaid Governor and Company, upon a certain bill of Indictment then and there preſented to ſaid Grand Jury, to be by them found, and returned to the ſaid Court againſt Thomas Cottrell—That a certain Ewe Sheep mentioned in the ſaid Bill of Indictment to have been feloniouſly ſtolen, taken and carried away from ſaid Phineas Kinyon, by ſaid Thomas Cottrell, was the property of him the ſaid Phineas Kinyon, and was marked with his mark; when in fact the ſaid ſheep was the property of the ſaid Thomas Cottrell; and was marked with the mark of the ſaid Cottrell: And ſo the ſaid Phineas Kinyon on the ſaid ſeventh day of April *A. D.* 1778, at South Kingſtown aforeſaid, did falſly, maliciouſly, wilfully and corruptly, commit wilful and corrupt Perjury before the ſaid Court and Grand Jury aforeſaid. The ſaid Court having ſufficient authority to adminiſter the oath aforeſaid to the ſaid Phineas Kinyon, which is againſt the Peace and Dignity of the ſaid Governor and Company, and of evil Example to all others in the like caſe offending. Preferred by William Channing, Attorney General for ſaid Governor and Company.

A true Bill,

J. PECKHAM, *Foreman.*

Capias iſſued.

At October Court, 1779, I will no further proſecute this bill, W. CHANNING, *Attorney General for ſaid Governor and Company.*

The above and preceding two pages, make a true Copy of a Bill of Indictment.—Governor and Company *v.* Phineas Kinyon, as appears on File in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in the County of Waſhington.

Witneſs, LEVI TOTTEN, D. Clerk.

THESE may certify, that in the years 1777 and 1778, Capt. Thomas Cottrell lived in the town of Hopkinton, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, and was of a reputable character, and owned a freehold eſtate in ſaid town, and was a freeman there; and by the voice of the people was appointed to ſeveral Offices of Diſtinction, viz. one of which was Capt. of the Senior Claſs of ſaid town, and was commiſſionated accordingly, and another was a Deputy to repreſent ſaid Town of Hopkinton in the General Aſſembly.—He was alſo appointed by the Town-Council (in truſt) to draw money from the General Treaſury to ſupport the families of ſoldiers that were in the army at that time; and continued as ſuch during the time he lived in ſaid Town of Hopkinton, which term expired in the ſpring of the year, *A. D.* 1779.

Abel Tanner,	Jonathan Wells,
Caleb Potter,	Henry Clarke,
George Thurſton,	John Burdick,
Joſeph Thurſton,	Benjamin Maxſon,
Edward Wells,	Benjamin Crandal,
Randall Wells,	George Maxſon,
Jo'n Maxſon,	Caleb Saunders,
Jo'n B. Clarke,	Joſeph Wells,
John Maxſon, jun.	Stephen Kinyon.
Jonathan Wells,	

Hopkinton, October 10th, A. D. 1793.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

At Newport, Auguſt 13th, 1794. George Thurſton, ſubſcriber to the above certificate, on his ſolemn oath declared, that what is therein written, is true to the beſt of his knowledge. Before

H. SHERBURNE, *Juſt. Peace.*

Which baſe proceedings would have reſted in oblivion, had it not been for that famous hero of North-Kingſtown, who was pleaſed with the happy thought of deſtroying my character—With his lordly power and abilities of inquiring into things that becomes not even his pitiful inſignificance.—Degrading baſeneſs! mingled with conſummate impudence! A fool, to become the tool of faction—and a ſervile ſlave to his own malice.—Better had it been for him, a mill ſtone had been hanged about his neck—or to have confined himſelf to his own cell—where, for this injuſtice, remorſe of conſcience would not have harrowed up his ſoul—nor the ſting of guilt diſturbed his reſt.

THO. COTTRELL.

Newport, September 1, 1794.

P. S. The above mentioned hero of North Kingſtown having reported, as I am very credibly informed, that I had ſold a Negro Boy, belonging to a Gentleman at Turke-Iſland, who had ſecreted himſelf in my veſſel on her ſailing from that place a few years ſince, and had converted the money to my own uſe!—To ſhew the fallacy of this, as well as all the other infamous ſtories he has propagated to injure me, I ſubjoin the following:

New York, November 30th, 1791.

RECEIVED of Thomas Cottrell, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, a Negro Boy, named Joe, which I have now on board the ſloop which I command, bound to the Iſland of Bermuda, the aforeſaid Negro Joe appears to be the property of Jonathan Tatum, and as I am informed was brought to the State of Rhode-Iſland, in a veſſel owned by the ſaid Cottrell (by him the ſaid Negro Joe, ſecreting himſelf on board)—I do further acknowlege that the ſaid Cottrell, has requeſted me to deliver the ſaid Negro to his maſter Jonathan Tatum, or to his Family in Bermuda, which I promiſe to do if the ſaid Negro ſurvives the paſſage, or to account to the ſaid Thomas Cottrell or his Order for the ſaid Negro.

Witneſs, R. H PAYNTER.
John Maſſon,
Jeremiah Cranſton.

Turks Iſland, February 6, 1792.

Dear Sir,

IN anſwer to yours per Capt. Dove, theſe will inform you, that I have juſt received my Negro, Joe, from Bermuda, very well and hearty—In return of which I give you hearty thanks for your friendly act in procuring my Negro for me, which it was a doubt whether I ſhould have got him back or not, as your laws are ſo critical reſpecting Negroes. Dear Sir, I ſhall be ever happy to render you any ſervices that may fall in my way. I am, dear Sir, your reſpectful friend and humble ſervant. JONATHAN TATUM.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

By inſerting the following you will oblige

A Conſtant Cuſtomer.

CAN it be poſſible that the Citizens of America are ſo blind, as not to notice the Organization of the Militia? Or can they view it with indifference, and ſuffer themſelves to be deprived of the moſt eſſential part of their Conſtitutional Rights? Can any one who wiſhes, or profeſſes to do juſtice to his fellow-citizens, think it juſt, that the expence ſhould fall upon thoſe only who are between the age of eighteen and forty-five? That the poor man with a number of children, and perhaps aged parents, depending upon him for the neceſſaries of life—and cannot earn but two ſhillings per day, ſhould do as much as him who has an income of thouſands of pounds annually?

Or why ſhould thoſe who are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous againſt bearing arms be exempted, by paying but two thirds as much as others? Or why Preſidents, Profeſſors, Tutors, Students, and Stewards of Colleges, be exempted entirely from ſervice or paying?—When it is very probable they poſſeſs property?—While the poor man, who has a large family, muſt quit his labour even if his family ſuffers for want of bread—or, for the want of property, be confined in a loathſome priſon until he pays his fine—Is this freedom, juſtice, or humanity?—We have ſhaken off one yoke, let us guard againſt another.

A PATRIOT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Browneli,	New-York
Schooner Succeſs, Luther,	Camden
Sloop Arvin, Borden,	Sagg Harbor
—— Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto.
—— Lelly, Winſlow,	Ditto
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Ditto
Schooner Betſy, Coddington,	Ditto
—— Speedwell, Hicks,	Ditto
Sloop Polly, Coggeſhall,	Ditto
—— Good, Intent, Alkin,	Boſton
Schooner Induſtry, Maxwell,	Tobago
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Delight, Homes,	Norfolk
—— Riſing Sun, Slocum,	Vienna
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Dove, Dean,	Burlington

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great ſaving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.—Inquire of the Printer.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future

From the Weekly Museum.

THE HAPPY MAN.

[SHORT METRE.]

HOW happy is the man,
Who has a quiet home,
Who loves to do what good he can,
And hates the demon Rum.

Whose book contains enough
For him and all his folks,
Whose wife abhors a box of snuff,
And very seldom smokes.

Whose wife knows how to spin,
And loves to use the needle;
Who keeps herself and husband clean,
But never loves a fiddle.

Whose wife is like a tree
That's ever green and fair;
That ever in the bloom will be,
And yet will never bear.

Whose wife will rise in season,
Be weather hot or cold;
And always gives him reason,
If ever she chance to scold.

This man, while others roam
Among the fools of strife,
Is always happy when at home,
In converse with his wife.

ANECDOTE.

FOUR Negroes were carrying a Corpse to the grave; at a place where it was a custom to give the bearers gloves; but these four were not provided with any.—About middle way from the house to the church yard, Coffee turned fully round, and thus accosted his fellow bearers, "Cæsar, you got a glove? No, says he, speak to.—"Cato, you got a glove?" No, says Fortune, you got a glove?" No, I dam a glove, says he.—"Well then, says Coffee, sling he down, and let he go hefel!"

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-House.

—For further Particulars enquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Aug. 29 1794

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A large, likely Mare, with a Beautiful COLT by her side, both New and now supposed to be sound. For Terms,—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport Sept 1, 1794

THOSE Persons who have Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM COOK, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, are again required to bring them in to the Subscribers; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby called upon, that neglect of discharging their several Debts before the next ensuing must unavoidably be put into such a Number Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794

The Subscribers being, by the Honorable the Town Council of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mrs REBECCA WORDEN, late Resident of said Middletown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for said Business, the said Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims to the subscribers, within said Time: Each Wednesday Forenoon, Attendance will be given at the House of *Oliver Durfee* Innholder, in said Town, on the last Saturday of each of the succeeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN
OLIVER DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*

Middletown August 18, 1794.

THE Worshipful Town Council, of South Kingstown, having by Petition to the Estate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Esq; of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the 28th of May last, to exhibit to the said Council their respective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, to all and singular the Creditors of the said Deceased to bring in their Accounts to Mrs ELIZABETH POTTER on *Little Rest* in said Town, there to exhibit and prove their Claims on the Third Wednesday in *September* and *October* next; and that the Days, when we intend to be present to hear the Claims of those who will be heard at those Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be disallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingston August 15 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, Mahogany Chairs, Tea Tables, Bureau, Bedsteads, Cradles, Desks, and a few Chests of New-England Rum.—Likewise, will give a reasonable Price for the best per Cent. Notes of the United States.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of JONATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by *Jacob Richardson*, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty fifth Day of September next, at 12 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale.—If it should be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be postponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, August 27, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER,
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fish Hooks,
Honey, in Demi johns,
Cayenne,
Anotto,
Isinglass,
Lapis Lazuli,
Indigo,
IRON GOODS of the best Quality.

Bimstone,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabboose and Stoves,
Window Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Tar and Pitch,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Sad Iron & Box Irons and Grid Irons,
Cut Hooks and Lines,
Iron Wire of various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Brown Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for shipping.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

Nos 1 to 6,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, August 25 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER.

WEST INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Gunpowder by the Cask, or smaller Quantity,
and all European Goods by the Barrel.

Likewise Four Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well known House and Stand for Business, situated on the Main Street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Parade, fronting Easterly, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Sizable Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land to the same belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the Water on much Part of the Long Wharf.

About 17 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof, one Half consisting of Land for Meadow, Pasture or Grain—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold on reasonable Credit.

He likewise intends to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island—Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of March 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Clothing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Clothing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Recruiters in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment of Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.—The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. LAVALLABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport August 25 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport June 31, 1794

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 8, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, of the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the 5th Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent—Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors*
Of South Kingstown

Newport, August 4, 1794.

From the Western Centinel.

THE HAPPY MAN.

[SHORT METRE.]

HOW happy is the man,
Who has a quiet home,
Who loves to do what good he can,
And hates the demon Rum.

Whose house contains enough
For him and all his folks,
Whose wife abhors a box of snuff,
And very seldom smokes.

Whose wife knows how to spin,
And loves to use the needle;
Who keeps herself and husband clean,
But never lov'd a fiddle.

Whose wife is like a tree
That's ever green and fair;
That ever in the bloom will be,
And yet will never bear.

Whose wife will rise in season,
Be weather hot or cold;
And always gives sufficient reason,
If e'er she chance to scold.

This man, while others roam
Among the sons of strife,
Is always happiest when at home,
In converse with his wife.

ANECDOTE.

FOUR Negroes were carrying a Corpse to the grave; at a place where it was a custom to give the bearers gloves; but these four were not presented with any.—About middle way from the house to the church yard, Cuffee turned fully round, and his accosted his fellow bearer, "Cæsar, you got a glove?" No, says he, ask Cato.—"Cato, you got a glove?" No, ask Toney—"Toney, you got a glove?" No! damn a glove, says he.—"Well then, says Cuffee, bring he down, and let he go *besel!*"

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-House.

—For farther Particulars, inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Aug. 29 1794

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A large, likely Mare, with a handsome COLT by her Side, got by the Normand, and now supposed to be with Foal again.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport Sept. 1, 1794

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they discharge their several Debts before November next, they must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794

The Subscribers being, by the Honorable the Town Council of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN, late Resident of said Middletown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for said Business, the said Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims to the Subscribers, within said Time: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the House of *Oliver Durfee* Innholder, in said Town, on the last Saturday of each of the succeeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN
OLIVER DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*

Middletown August 18, 1794.

THE Worshipful Town Council, of South Kingston, having granted unto the Creditors to the Estate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Esq. of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May last, to exhibit to the undernamed Commissioners, their respective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend said Creditors, at the House of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Rest*, in said Town, to receive and examine said Claims, on the Third *Wednesday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Disputes, which may arise in the Settlement of them, will be heard at said Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be disallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingston, August 15 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea Tables, Bureau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum.—He will give a reasonable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by *Jacob Richardson*, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale.—If it should be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be postponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, August 27, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—Fine Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooses and Stoves,
Window Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
2d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for shipping.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 6,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, August 25 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.

LIKEWISE, Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Long, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land the same belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

Also 127 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

Those Persons who incline to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.—Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment of Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.—The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. LABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, August 25 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq. deceased, represented Insolvent—Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown.

Newport, August 4, 1794.